

# LABOR CLARION

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No. 19

## Maintenance of Union Membership Ordered by War Labor Board in Plan for Settlement of Hotel Dispute

The National War Labor Board handed down a decision on Thursday of last week in which it ordered the San Francisco Hotel Employers' Association to sign a maintenance of membership contract with the unions comprising the Local Joint Board of Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders, and Local 14 of the Apartment and Hotel Employees' Union. The board also continued the preferential hiring clause in the previous contract. It did not pass on the question of wages, hours and work rules, but directed negotiations be again continued on those points for 30 days, when if agreement is not reached an arbitrator shall be named.

### Dispute Began Last July

The local controversy began last July when an existing contract expired, and a strike was ordered August 30. The War Board took over the case on March 18, and on April 7 ordered all workers be returned to their original employment.

Representatives of the unions involved, following receipt this week of the board's order and opinion, viewed the findings as being "substantial gains." These representatives also announced the unions would comply with the board's order immediately. Their further statement in reference to the board decision was:

### Statement of Unions

"The provision requiring all present and future members of the unions must maintain their membership and the provisions for review of the qualifications of union members for positions vacant in the hotels, together with protection against unfair discharges, are matters which the hotel employers steadfastly refused to concede during the negotiations prior to the strike, and it was primarily because of this that the strike became necessary."

### Summary of Board Ruling

As being of interest to readers more or less familiar with the history of the long controversy in which the local workers were involved, the LABOR CLARION in the following paragraphs summarizes the directive order and opinion of the War Labor Board:

### Unions Recognized

The employers shall recognize the unions as the bargaining agent of all employees falling within the jurisdiction of the unions, with such exceptions as were set forth in the "19 Hotel Agreement" of 1937.

In filling vacancies and hiring additional help (except executives) the hotels shall apply to the unions having jurisdiction. If the union is unable to provide competent help the employer will be at liberty to hire non-members. Such persons may within 30 days after hiring make application for union membership. If within the 30-day period satisfactory union members are available, they shall be engaged for the positions. If the employer hires non-members of the union he shall file notice thereof with the union.

### Lists of Available Members

Within 10 days of the date of the directive order of the War Board, and every month thereafter, the unions shall file with the Hotel Employers' Association lists of members who are competent and available for work, together with the types of hotels in which they have been accustomed to work. Within

10 days of the filing of each such list any Association member hotel may file exception to the job qualifications of any person on the list. Differences between the contracting parties respecting qualifications are subject to the grievance procedure. When vacancies occur the particular hotel shall attempt to fill it from the lists provided by the union.

### Membership Maintenance

All persons employed in any hotel now a member of the Hotel Employers' Association who, at the date of the agreement, are members in good standing of any of the signatory unions, and all persons employed by any of the member hotels who shall become members of the unions after the date of the agreement shall be required, as a condition of employment, to retain their union membership during the life of the agreement.

The parties shall meet immediately after issuance of the directive order and negotiate all matters, including wages, not disposed of by the order. Such negotiation shall continue not to exceed 30 days, when any unsettled matters shall be submitted to arbitration.

If the parties are unable to agree upon an arbitrator within 10 days after conclusion of negotiations the National War Labor Board shall name the arbitrator. Any award as to wages shall be retroactive to March 18, 1942.

### Adjustment Board

Provision is made for an adjustment board to which all disputes arising between the parties and all questions of interpretations of the agreement shall be referred. The unions and the employers will name three members each for board membership. Not more than one week shall elapse between filing of a complaint and its submission to the board. If the board fails of agreement, the subject shall be submitted to a permanent chairman, the latter to be named by the War Labor Board in case the parties are unable to agree on a permanent chairman.

Final decision as to the right of the board to accept jurisdiction in any case is vested in the permanent chairman.

### Protects Union Activities

There shall be no discrimination for union activity, and in any such case coming before the board it shall have power to make adjustment, including reinstatement with back pay.

No member of the union who went on strike and who was returned under the "interim order" of the War Board, or who is rehired in 30 days after filing of the award of the arbitrator, shall suffer reduction of wages or adverse change in conditions. The term of the interim order of April 7, in so far as application for reemployment is concerned, is extended to 30 days after the arbitrator files his award.

### Case Reviewed

In addition to the above summarized directive order of the National War Labor Board, the board's opinion in the case consisted of four typewritten pages and exhaustively reviews the history of the case from June 30, 1941. This is given under the sub-headings, "Background of the Dispute," "Issues in Present Case" and "Contentions of the Parties."

(Continued on Page Two)

## Arbitrary and Confusing Rulings by War Agencies Arouse Anger of Labor

A storm of criticism is brewing in trade union circles against arbitrary and confusing rulings by the War Manpower Commission and other federal agencies issued without prior consultation of organized labor. Such is the report in the A.F.L. Weekly News Service, and which continues as follows:

Protests were most bitter against a sudden announcement by a "spokesman" for the War Manpower Commission that essential workers will be "frozen" in their present jobs in war industries for the duration to stop "labor pirating" by industrial firms.

### Statement "Modified"

The very next day Paul V. McNutt, chairman of the Commission, modified the "spokesman's" statement. He said: "No restrictions will be placed upon the freedom of a worker to work where he chooses except that he will be expected to secure any new job requiring a critical skill through the U. S. Employment Service or in accordance with methods approved by it."

However, McNutt at the same time announced that "Work or Fight" will be the policy of the Manpower Commission. This will apply, he said, to workers who refuse to accept "suitable employment in a war industry without reasonable cause."

### Indication of Plans

Pressure will be brought to bear both on employers and employees to stop "pirating" of workers in essential war industries, he clearly indicated.

If employers continue "stealing" workers from each other they will be reported to the War Production Board, the Maritime Commission and the War and Navy Departments, the sources of war contracts and priority rulings, for "appropriate action."

If workers refuse to "stay put" in their present jobs or fail to shift jobs at the direction of the U. S. Employment Service, they will be reported to the Selective Service System "for consideration in connection with any request for deferment on occupational grounds."

The latter ruling is equivalent to saying that if a worker doesn't submit to complete regimentation, he will be drafted for armed service.

### Doubtful Assurance

McNutt hastened to remark that this "pressure" from the Government wouldn't affect the right to strike, but his assurance appeared empty and meaningless.

He also stated that in each industrial region designated as a critical area a local committee of labor and management representatives would be established to advise and make recommendations on appeals by either workers or employers.

There will always be some cases, he pointed out, where the Government will feel that a worker was justified in changing jobs or the employer was entitled to hire him.

### ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT

Through an advance recording, President Roosevelt will make an address to the nation next Sunday afternoon in observance of Flag Day.

# Are You, and Members of Your Family, Registered Voters?

## War Labor Board Order In Local Hotel Dispute

(Continued from Page One)

With reference to "Hiring and Union Security" the opinion states, in part:

### Former Provision Modified

"On the basis of the entire record in this case, the National War Labor Board is of the opinion that the proper needs of the unions and of the hotel managements can, at the present time, most satisfactorily be met by provision for preferential hiring of qualified union members used in conjunction with the maintenance of membership. In its decision, the board has modified the preference clause, which appeared in the 1937 agreement, in order to avoid certain of the difficulties alleged by the union to have characterized its application and which concern administrative aspects of the clause. These changes have been made from the point of view that the interests of both parties are recognized when the preference clause is adapted in such a way as to make more probable the accomplishment of the objective sought by both parties."

### "Best Suited to Situation"

The opinion then states that the order of the board builds upon the hiring clause of the 1937 agreement; that the order does not provide the union shop as requested by the unions, and that the record indicated that "at the present time the clauses directed by the board are best suited to all the needs of the situation and to the development of sound, long-run industrial relations between the parties."

It is further pointed out that in order to insure that granting of preferential hiring of union members may be carried out it is set forth in the directive order that discharges are subject to consideration under the grievance procedure, and that there shall be maintenance of union membership. These factors "provide a basis for eliminating much of the uncertainty that seems to have characterized the relations between the parties in the past."

### Wages and Rules

In reference to wages and work rules it was stated the board was faced with several factors: That without a thorough investigation it could not make a decision on "the extremely complicated and detailed question" of wages and rules; that both parties have indicated the question of hiring and union security had been the principal obstacle to agreement, and that determination of wages and work rules between the parties by arbitration had been an established method

in the past in San Francisco. The board therefore directed that such method of arbitration be used if necessary in establishing wage structures and working rules as are not agreed upon within 30 days after date of the directive order, and that any adjustment in wages be made retroactive to March 18, 1942, the date the board assumed jurisdiction in the case.

The directive order and opinion of the board was concurred in by all members, with the exception that Members R. D. Lapham, Cyrus S. C. Ching and H. B. Horton dissented to that portion dealing with "union security." In addition to the above-named, the board consisted of George W. Taylor, Frank P. Graham, Wayne L. Morris, George Meany, Robert J. Watt and Clinton S. Golden, the latter three being labor representatives on the board, the other three representatives of the "public," and the three dissenting members employer representatives.

### JAPANESE EXODUS EXPENSE

President Roosevelt has asked Congress for an appropriation of \$70,000,000 to cover expenses of the war relocation authority in moving persons of Japanese ancestry inland from West Coast military areas.

### FORECAST RATIONING

A forecast of America's food and clothing situation lists coffee, tea and cocoa as likely to be rationed and clothing as an eventual rationing possibility. The forecast was given Tuesday by Joseph L. Weiner, deputy director of the War Production Board division of supply.

### Hail Decision As Great Labor Gain

The decision of the U. S. Supreme Court that service and maintenance employees of buildings whose tenants are engaged in the production of goods for interstate commerce are entitled to the benefits of the federal wage-hour law was hailed by government and union officials as a big gain for labor.

Administrator L. Metcalf Walling of the wage-and-hour division, said: "We expect this final determination of the legal point involved to expedite the closing of many cases in all regions in which those complained against may have been holding back pending the final settlement of the law."

It is estimated that about 50,000 building service workers in New York alone will be affected by the decision.

"In our judgment," said Justice Frankfurter, who handed down the ruling, "the work of the employees in these cases had such a close and immediate tie with the process of production for commerce, and was therefore so much an essential part of it, that the employees are to be regarded as engaged in an occupation necessary to the production of goods for commerce." \* \* \* "To the extent that his employees are engaged in commerce or in the production of goods for commerce, the employer is himself so engaged."

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## War Efforts Come First, Dave Beck Tells Teamsters

At the session of the Western Conference of Teamsters, held in Portland last week, Dave Beck of Seattle, who is the permanent chairman, made the keynote address.

Beck had only returned recently from Washington, D. C., where, as chairman of the committee of eleven representing the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, he conferred with government officials charged with the enforcement of regulations governing wartime transportation. He brought first-hand information on that subject to the delegates, and in the course of his address said:

### A Serious Era

"We are entering into the most serious era of our existence as a labor organization. That we will do our part to the utmost to help win this war, and that we will give our government our unlimited co-operation, goes without saying.

"The single thought in Washington these days is the war. Everything else is judged by its effect on the war effort. Private and personal considerations get nowhere. In every government office you will find that men are thinking and talking only in terms of war.

"We, of course, are concerned with trucks, and tires and transportation generally. We represent practical transportation men. As such, we have offered our hearty co-operation to Joseph B. Eastman, director of the O.D.T., and to his aides, and our offer has been accepted. We will work with the O.D.T. at all times. \* \* \*

### Must Help Solve Problem

"There is a serious transportation problem in this country. It is up to us to help solve it, or it isn't going to be solved. That means reductions in truck mileage and it means curtailment of all non-essential driving of private cars.

"What we have seen so far is nothing to what we may see before this war is over.

"One of the important things we can do, and we must do, is to see to it that we obey the speed regulations. They are not fooling back in Washington about this. Men who think they are will run into trouble. If we insist on too much speed, we will find government restrictions so stringent that the fast travelers may have their licenses cancelled for the duration.

### Determination to Win

"Make no mistake about it, our government is determined to win this war.

"If you or anybody else should try to get the O.D.T. to change its rulings or its orders because you were getting hurt, you would be told: 'That's too bad. There's a war on.'

"They are not going to worry if some businesses are hard hit or even if non-essential business is forced to close. That is all right, they will say. That's a very small contribution to make to win this war; remember there are many thousands of men giving up everything for \$21 a month.

"Yet there is common sense and reason and fairness to be found in the O.D.T. These men want the facts and they want our help and co-operation, and we are going to give it willingly and without limit. That's our patriotic duty as good Americans."

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## State Court Makes Ruling On Discharge of Workers

Employers in California are not only forbidden to discharge employees for joining a union—in line with that section of the Labor Code that upholds the right of employees to self-organization—but, as a result of a decision of supreme importance handed down by Judge Willis of the Los Angeles Superior Court, such an employer must reinstate employees discharged for this reason and pay them back wages from the date of their discharge to the time they testify in a court of equity in a suit brought against the employer for reinstatement with back pay.

Thus have good, sharp teeth been put into Section 923 of the Labor Code, which commits the State of California, as a matter of public policy, to the principles of collective bargaining.

### Facts of the Case

The suit which resulted in this significant ruling was brought by members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union in Los Angeles against their employer, a table linen manufacturer, who began a wholesale firing of her employees as soon as they began to join the union.

The following facts were clearly established: (1) Organization of these employees was self-organization in the truest sense of the word. They talked it over among themselves, then set out for the union of their choice to sign up, failing to get the correct address until the second attempt to find the headquarters. (2) The employer, whose anti-union prejudices were widely known, did everything possible to prevent organization, and then (against the advice of her attorney who informed her that, under the law, she could not discharge her employees for joining a union) proceeded to fire workers one after the other as their names were reported by stool-pigeons.

### Employer's Claims Unimpressive

In court she made claim in each case that the worker was inefficient, a trouble-maker or a time-waster, and that she had discharged them in the interests of the proper conduct of her business. Yet it was shown that the faults and laxness of which she complained were of long standing and had always been tolerated by her until the employees had joined the union.

The evidence amply proved that in almost every case discharges were discriminatory and prompted solely by the union activities and affiliations of the workers involved. As a matter of fact, only those workers whose well-intentioned zeal to have all the employees join the union made them go to extremes of behavior were omitted from the list of those to be reinstated and receive back pay.

### Important Legal Precedent

The importance of the legal precedent set by this decision cannot be too strongly emphasized. Until it was made, there was no court decision that employees discharged for joining a union were to be reinstated and given back pay. The Wagner Act empowers the National Labor Relations Board to order reinstatement and back pay, but this applies only to cases affected by interstate commerce.

A court of equity, however, not only has broad powers, but a long-established tradition of asserting itself in those situations where right and justice would be defeated but for its intervention. The decision in this case thus provides a ruling governing cases in intrastate commerce in California.

In the course of his decision, Judge Willis declared: "Reinstatement to employment is the conventional correction for discriminatory discharges. Without it

## Melvin Douglas on A.F.L. Radio Program for Tomorrow Night

The American Federation of Labor and the U. S. Treasury Department will jointly sponsor the American Federation of Labor "Labor For Victory" radio broadcast over the NBC network tomorrow (Saturday) night, June 13.

Melvyn Douglas, the screen star, who was prevented from appearing on the May 30 A.F.L. program when he missed a plane connection, will act as master of ceremonies on the June 13 show.

President William Green and other labor officials will reveal in the broadcast how the unions of the A.F.L. are helping the Government's War Bond campaign.

Make sure to listen in over your local outlet of the NBC network (KPO, in San Francisco) at 7:15 p. m., Pacific War Time!

no substantial justice could be administered in a case such as this, nor could the right of such discharged employees to self-organization be enforced or guarded. Without reinstatement to former employment, the employee would stand stripped not only of his job but also of his right of self-organization and representation, and the declared public policy of our State, committing it to the principle of collective bargaining, would be completely frustrated. . . .

### OPPOSE LONGER HOURS FOR WOMEN

The New Orleans Federation of Clubs has gone on record against legislation allowing an increase in the daily or weekly work hours for women in Louisiana and expressed favor of an extension of the child labor law to protect children in agriculture.

### BAY AREA LANDLORDS WARNED

If Bay Area landlords do not adjust their rents to March 1 levels by June 27, the federal government will appoint a rent administrator in the area, John A. Bohn, field representative of the rent section of the Office of Price Administration, declared this week. In that event all landlords would be required to register and to adjust their rents to the March 1 levels. They could then file appeals from the order, and their cases would be considered individually by the federal administrator.

### "Equal Pay" Award to Women

Twenty-nine women formerly employed in the Olds Motor Works were awarded \$55,690 under a ruling by Circuit Judge Charles H. Hayden at Lansing, Mich., upholding the principle of equal pay for equal work, for men and women.

Judge Hayden said that the women had received an average of 76 cents an hour, against 97 cents paid to men for the same work.

The award is said to be the first ever made under a state law of 1931 requiring pay equality for men and women in industry.

The suit was started in 1937, and has been through various courts, the latest decision involving determination of facts as to employment and amount due the women.

## Names Policy Committee For Manpower Commission

Creation of a management-labor policy committee of the War Manpower Commission, to be composed of seven labor members and seven industrialists, was announced last Monday by Paul V. McNutt, chairman of the Commission.

It was stated the committee would be consulted on all major manpower questions and would be empowered to consider and recommend policies. "Its recommendations will have great weight in determining the fateful steps we shall take," McNutt was quoted as saying. The press dispatches gave no further explanation or quotation in relation to the "fateful steps" mentioned by McNutt. At the time of the announcement six labor officials and five management executives had accepted membership on the committee.

Those named to represent labor were: Frank P. Fenton, Washington, D. C., director of organization, A.F.L.; John P. Frey, president Metal Trades Department, A.F.L.; George Masterton, president Journeymen Plumbers and Steamfitters, A.F.L.; Clinton Golden, assistant to the president, United Steel Workers, C.I.O.; John Green, president Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, C.I.O.; Walter P. Reuther, international executive board member, Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers, C.I.O.

Management representatives on the committee are: R. Conrad Cooper of the Wheeling Steel Corporation, Wheeling, W. Va.; H. Enochs, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Philadelphia; R. E. Gillmor, Sperry Gyroscope Company, Inc., Brooklyn; R. Randall Irwin, Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, Burbank, Calif.; C. J. Whipple, Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co., Chicago.

### L. A. TEAMSTERS GIVE BLOOD

South Western avenue, one of the busiest streets in downtown Los Angeles, was blocked off recently as the union truck drivers of the city jammed the avenue with prospective blood donors headed for the local Red Cross blood donor center. Led by a color guard, 2000 members of the Southern California Joint Council of Teamsters rode trucks, buses, wagons and taxicabs in a nine-block-long parade to the blood donor center. More than five hundred members received the blood donor emblem during the day, with arrangements made for blood donations by the rest of the union drivers at future dates. Other highlights of the day were the donations of a mobile ambulance unit to the Red Cross by Chauffeurs' Union No. 640, and an iron lung by No. 276.

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FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1942

## Voluntary War Controls

To impose compulsory war controls on the American people in any case where voluntary controls can be made to work "fairly and effectively" is a blow at democracy and self-government, the American Federation of Labor declares, strongly championing voluntary action.

Controls unfairly administered or used for repression "will destroy the fine spirit of all-out work and co-operation which union workmen are showing throughout the country," the Federation warns.

"The fate of democracy here in America is being decided now and in the critical days just ahead," the A.F.L. asserts, discussing "Can Democracy Live Here in America?" in its current "Labor Survey."

The world of the future is in the making, says the Federation, asking "what part will labor play?" and answering, "that depends on the part we play here and now in top policy making at Washington, in wartime activities in our home towns and cities, of our factories and workshops, as well as on the decision being fought out at the battle front."

The Federation goes on to answer further, as follows:

"Ever since Hitler invaded the low countries, government controls have been reaching further, as more and more of our economy was brought into the war effort. The Selective Service Law was enacted early, to supply military manpower. Priorities and shop production orders have been extended to nearly all non-essentials, to save scarce materials and convert plants to war work."

"The success of voluntary controls on basic prices is striking proof of the nation's capacity for self-regulation; but since these controls covered only a few prices, they were not enough to stop price rises. Practically all prices, therefore, have been brought under compulsory ceilings. Rationing came early this year to assure equal distribution of very scarce items—tires, autos; and then sugar because it is needed to make alcohol for gunpowder; gasoline is now rationed in the East."

"Policies on man-power and employment will be determined by the new Manpower Board to supply the huge work force needed for war production; but manpower controls are voluntary, not compulsory."

"Labor's hundreds of millions of dollars already pledged in war bonds is proof that a compulsory savings plan is not needed."

"America has reached the time when nation-wide controls are necessary. Labor welcomes the kind of controls that will promote national teamwork. We are all out to win this war; we know that controls are necessary so that all Americans can work together as a team for that prime purpose. But we point out that controls unfairly administered or used for repression will destroy the fine spirit of

all-out co-operation which union workmen are showing throughout the country."

"Also, we emphasize the fact that labor in this country has proved its capacity for voluntary control and discipline through its voluntary sacrifice of the right to strike and through its outstanding war production record; other groups too have shown that they could make voluntary controls effective."

"We maintain that to impose compulsory controls on the American people in any case where voluntary controls can be made to work fairly and effectively would belittle the nation's capacity for self-government and menace our democratic institutions. To maintain war controls in any democratic country requires that the people have full information showing why controls or rations are necessary."

"War controls—manpower, prices, rationing, and the others—are a test of democratic government in America. Wherever mandatory authority is given, it must be granted with the consent of those concerned and their participation in administration. By following this principle we can fight a war without losing our democracy."

## Workers' Income

In 1939, the 38,322,420 wage and salary workers in the United States had the shockingly low "median" income of \$800. The median income of 27,458,200 men workers was \$967, and of 10,864,220 women workers was \$540.

Those are some of the unpleasant facts in a brand-new kind of report recently published by the Census Bureau. The bureau obtained the facts, for the first time in history, when its "enumerators" went from door to door in 1940 asking a question they had never asked before. That question was: "How much wage or salary income did you receive last year?"

The low income figures revealed by this careful nation-wide canvas by the experienced Census Bureau convincingly confirm the facts disclosed by many other Government and non-Government surveys.

"Median" income simply means that half the workers got incomes above that amount and half got incomes below it. In other words, half of all American workers received less than \$800 a year in 1939.

The report contains several detailed tables of figures. One table shows the percentages of the 38,322,420 workers who received incomes of various amounts.

Only 1 per cent received \$5000 and over, only 0.5 per cent received from \$4000 to \$5000, only 1.9 per cent from \$3000 to \$4000, and only 2.1 per cent from \$2500 to \$3000. Adding these figures, only 5.5 per cent, or about 1 of each 20, had a wage or salary income over \$2500.

Incomes from \$2000 to \$2500 were received by 5.4 per cent of the wage and salary earners. Adding this group to the 5.5 per cent over \$2500, it is found that only about 11 per cent of the total are earning the \$2000 minimum required to support a family on a decent standard of living.

In the income groups from \$2000 down to \$1000 are 30 per cent of the wage and salary earners, and the remaining 59 per cent range from \$1000 down to the unemployed who had no incomes whatever.

In other words, practically 6 of each 10 wage and salary workers earned less than \$1000 in 1939, which was more prosperous than most of the other years in the depression.

A steadily growing army of physically handicapped men and women is taking its place in war production, according to U. S. Employment Service figures. In April, the U. S. employment offices made more than 7500 placements of handicapped workers—about 2000 more than in March and 3000 more than in February. Job opportunities for the physically handicapped are reported expanding rapidly under the impetus of the war program. In 1941, placements of physically handicapped men and women by the Employment Service were almost double the previous year's total. A much greater increase is anticipated this year as intensive mobilization of the nation's manpower is speeded up.

## Labor in the Service

By EDWARD D. VANDELEUR, Secretary  
California State Federation of Labor

The usual association of labor with the war effort deals with the great contribution it has made in manning the production line, and donating blood and money to assure our victory. This is as it should be, and labor can well be proud of the indispensable role it is playing in this mighty struggle. And were it not for the fact that labor has contributed in an even more inclusive manner it could rest well content with this record. But it would be a grievous oversight if we did not mention the hundreds of thousands of members of organized labor who now are in uniform and fighting with their very lives on the many fronts of this world war.

### Make Valuable Contribution

Many thousands of our members volunteered for the armed forces at the first opportunity. Many more thousands of our members were inducted. Regardless of how they got there, they are in the fight. And with them they brought some valuable assets which will serve them and the armed forces in good stead.

As men with a realization of the value of organization, they have an appreciation of discipline that is so important in military strategy. As skilled and semi-skilled craftsmen they have acquired a knowledge of mechanics and an ability to work proficiently with their hands, which is invaluable today in an army that has become so highly mechanized. In other words, they are already trained in the complexities of machine production, making it unnecessary to start from scratch with them in specializing them for their various duties as soldiers for Uncle Sam.

### Skill, Training, Discipline

The time that has thus been saved in their training is of inestimable value and a contribution which can be considered second to none. With the labor unions requiring high standards of skill from their members in order to maintain their membership by being competent on the job, they have made it possible for the army to have such trained cadres in its ranks. In time this skill, this preliminary training, this discipline of organization learned in the trade union movement will pay the highest dividends to our country and will undoubtedly be one of the chief factors responsible for the ultimate defeat of our enemies.

So I believe it is about time that those of us who are managing the production line should keep in mind our brothers who are now on the fighting line, and never forget that it is your duty to keep faith with them, to guard their interests as they are guarding ours by maintaining unionism at the highest standards and protecting their jobs which they so unselfishly gave up to take their places in the ranks of the fighters for democracy.

### NEGRO SHARECROPPER'S CASE

On June 1 the U. S. Supreme Court for the second time declined without opinion to review the case of Odell Waller, colored Virginia sharecropper doomed by a jury of poll taxpayers to die on June 19 for shooting his white farmer landlord. The *amicus curiae* brief in Waller's case was signed, among others, by Joseph Padway, counsel for the American Federation of Labor. The case may again come before the nation's highest tribunal. Waller's counsel can still appeal to the Federal District Court for a writ of *habeas corpus*. If the appeal is rejected, he can apply to the Circuit Court, and if refused there, he can carry the matter once more to the Supreme Court. This will mean, of course, that a further stay of execution will have to be granted, either by Governor Darden or by Chief Justice Harlan Stone, in whose circuit the appeal would be made. Such an appeal would represent the last legal remedy available to Waller. If that should fail, his only hope of escaping death would lie in Governor Darden's power to commute his sentence.

## Salary Increases to Executives of Large Corporations During the Past Year

A recent tabulation of the salaries paid to executives of a few large corporations throughout the country shows increases in 1941 over 1940, and far exceeding those which have been granted to the workers in the various industries. A few of the salaries paid to the executives and the per cent increase between the two years follow:

Corporation — Executive	Total Remunerations Per Cent			Corporation — Executive	Total Remunerations Per Cent		
	1940	1941	Increase		1940	1941	Increase
American Airlines, Inc. (C. R. Smith)	\$33,500	\$50,000	49.2	Newport News Shipbuilding & Drydock Company (H. L. Ferguson)	70,400	127,080	81.5
Armstrong Cork Company (H. W. Prentis)	100,000	125,000	25.0	Nash Kelvinator Corp. (George W. Mason)	126,092	225,731	79.5
Aviation Corporation (Victor Emanuel)	25,000	79,150	217.0	Penney (J. C.) Co. (F. W. Binzen)	47,974	72,058	50.0
*Bethlehem Steel Corporation (Eugene G. Grace)	298,144	357,724	20.0	Remington-Rand, Inc. (J. H. Rand)	92,781	125,138	34.5
Burlington Mills (J. Spencer Love)	91,939	179,652	95.5	Republic Steel Corp. (T. M. Girdler)	176,000	275,000	56.2
Cleveland Graphite Bronze Co. (B. F. Hopkins)	50,000	75,000	50.0	Schenley Distillers Corp. (L. S. Rosenstiel)	66,826	100,180	49.3
Colgate-Palmolive-Peet (E. H. Little)	131,463	306,193	133.6	Sperry Corporation (T. A. Morgan)	147,243	181,480	23.3
Consolidated Aircraft (R. H. Fleet)	35,942	57,291	58.4	Timken Detroit Axle Co. (W. F. Rockwell)	24,300	77,250	218.0
Ex-Cell-O Corp. (Phil Huber)	101,485	135,227	23.7	Underwood-Elliott-Fisher (P. D. Wagner)	105,580	138,660	31.3
General Electric Co. (C. E. Wilson)	135,000	175,000	29.6	United Aircraft Corp. (E. E. Wilson)	51,640	73,920	43.2
Hercules Powder Co. (C. A. Higgins)	88,700	105,000	18.1	Westinghouse Airbrake (G. A. Blackmore)	83,100	115,800	39.4
Mack Trucks, Inc. (E. C. Fink)	58,480	87,700	51.5	Willys Overland Motors (Joseph W. Frazer)	60,000	102,592	71.0
Martin (Glenn L.) Co. (Glenn L. Martin)	40,200	60,260	50.0				

\*Special remuneration only, exclusive of salary.

## Strikes During 1941

From "Labor Information Bulletin,"  
Issued by U. S. Department of Labor

Data collected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics indicate that during 1941 approximately 2,360,000 workers were involved in 4288 strikes. The total man-days of idleness resulting from these strikes is estimated at slightly more than 23,000,000. However, the idleness resulting from strikes amounted to less than one-third of 1 per cent of the total time worked by American wage earners last year. In other words, for every day of idleness due to labor disputes there were 300 days of work performed.

With the outbreak of hostilities on December 7, many strikes in progress were terminated and several threatened strikes were canceled. The major groups of organized labor voluntarily pledged to maintain uninterrupted production of war materials and supplies. A no-strike policy was officially formulated at a conference of representatives of employers and of organized labor, meeting at the request of President Roosevelt late in December. As a result, the National War Labor Board was established in January, 1942, as a tripartite agency representing employers, workers, and the public, with duties to help avoid stoppages of work and settle all disputes by peaceful means.

### Record of Strikes Since 1927 \*

Year	Strikes	NUMBER OF		Man-days Idle
		Workers	Involved	
1927.....	707	329,900	26,218,600	
1928.....	604	314,200	12,631,900	
1929.....	921	288,600	5,351,500	
1930.....	637	183,000	3,316,800	
1931.....	810	341,800	6,893,200	
1932.....	841	324,200	10,502,000	
1933.....	1,695	1,168,300	16,872,100	
1934.....	1,856	1,466,700	19,591,900	
1935.....	2,014	1,117,200	15,456,300	
1936.....	2,172	788,600	13,902,000	
1937.....	4,740	1,860,600	28,424,900	
1938.....	2,772	688,400	9,148,300	
1939.....	2,613	1,171,000	17,812,200	
1940.....	2,508	577,000	6,700,900	
1941.....	4,288	2,362,600	23,047,600	

\*First year for which data on man-days of idleness are available.

Twenty-nine strikes during 1941 involved 10,000 or more workers. About one-fourth of this number, however, continued for but 1 or 2 days. Of the remaining strikes the largest, from the point of number of workers involved, occurred in bituminous-coal mining. Other disputes included 85,000 workers in the Dearborn, Mich., plant of the Ford Motor Company, 30,000 building trades workers and teamsters in New York City in June, and another strike of 28,000 New York City building-trades workers in the following month.

Nearly one-third (31 per cent) of all workers involved in strikes and a similar proportion of man-

days lost during 1941 occurred in the mining industries. The largest of these disputes involved about 318,000 bituminous-coal workers, who remained away from the mines during the month of April pending the negotiation of a new wage agreement. A smaller strike in this industry was also precipitated in the fall of 1941 over the union shop controversy with the large steel companies operating so-called captive coal mines.

About 17 per cent of all workers involved in strikes last year and 10 per cent of the total man-days of idleness were recorded in the transportation equipment manufacturing industries—including aircraft, shipbuilding, and automobiles. Strikes in the iron and steel industry accounted for about 10 per cent of the total number of workers involved. These strikes, however, were of comparatively short duration and accounted for but 6 per cent of the total man-days of idleness. Eight per cent of all workers involved in strikes were employed in the building and construction industry. These strikes were also shorter than the average and accounted for only 4 per cent of the man-days lost.

### Issues

Virtually half of all strikes ending in 1941 were concerned primarily with union organization problems, including such issues as recognition of the union, discrimination against union workers, and the closed or union shop. In more than half of the strikes primarily over union organization matters, wage demands were also important issues. These strikes involved a total of 744,000 men and women and accounted for nearly 11,000,000, or 44 per cent of the total man-days lost during the year.

Disputes over wages and hours, mostly demands for wage increases, resulted in 1,535 strikes, which involved slightly more than 1,100,000 workers. These work stoppages resulted in a loss of 10,450,000 man-days of work during the year.

### Results

About 42 per cent of the strikes ending in 1941 were substantially successful from the workers' point of view, and 36 per cent were settled on a compromise basis, in which workers obtained a portion of their demands. In 15 per cent of the cases the strike resulted in little or no gain to workers.

The successful strikes included about 44 per cent of all workers involved and accounted for about 48 per cent of the total idleness. The strikes which brought little or no gain to workers, on the other hand, involved about 6 per cent of all the workers on strike and accounted for 7 per cent of the total time lost.

### GERMANY'S LOOTING

Every 41 days Germany collects, mostly in goods, a sum equal to the one it was condemned to pay by the Allied powers as total reparation for World War damages, the Foreign Policy Association reports.

## Army Does Remarkable Job

The evacuation of about 100,000 persons of Japanese ancestry from the coastal areas of Washington, Oregon and California and Arizona's southern frontier has been completed within the time designated by Lieut. Gen. J. L. DeWitt—completed without mishap, with minimum hardship and almost without incident, it was announced Monday.

It is an achievement without precedent in American history. Never before has military necessity dictated such a program.

It provided a test of what the Army could do in an hour of peril. By count 99,770 persons of Japanese ancestry were removed.

Many Japanese, Army authorities hold, are loyal to the United States. But the Army knows that many are not loyal. "Contrary to other national or race groups," Col. Karl R. Bendetsen, Assistant Chief of Staff, Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, recently told the Commonwealth Club of San Francisco, "the behavior of the Japanese has been such that in not one single instance has any Japanese reported disloyalty on the part of another specific individual of the same race. \* \* \* I think that this attitude may be, and can be, a most ominous thing."

What permanent economic effect this evacuation of a whole people from one area to another will have is not a military question, but the sociologist may find in this dispersal a field of speculation along various lines.

## California's Finances

State Controller Harry B. Riley this week reported that California spent only \$1,049,863 for unemployment relief the first eleven months of the fiscal year ending May 31—a decrease of \$21,881,499 for the like period last year.

The report also showed the state was \$74,834,178 better off than on the same date a year ago.

The state's retail sales and use tax has yielded an average of nearly \$11,500,000 a month for the period, Reilly announced.

"Favorable trend in state finances is continuing," he said, declaring that California now has a cash excess of \$20,962,143, as compared to a general fund cash deficiency of \$53,872,035 on May 31, 1941.

## CONSCRIPTION IN CANADA

Prime Minister MacKenzie King told Parliament last Wednesday that the Canadian Government does not believe conscription for service overseas is necessary now, and he added that, "moreover, it may never become necessary." The Prime Minister made this statement in opening debate on the conscription bill, which would leave the Government free to conscript men by proclamation for service in any theater of war.

Buy U. S. War Bonds and Stamps! Buy Them Today!

## Berkeley Conference on War Work Attracts 800

Approximately 800 delegates representing unions north of Fresno responded to the Labor in the War Conference at the University of California in Berkeley last week, making it the largest of six similar gatherings held previously in other parts of the country.

While the delegates in Berkeley were discussing the ways and means of expediting the war effort, hinging on concrete problems confronted in the various war industries, hundreds of representatives of unions south of Fresno were doing the same thing at the University of California at Los Angeles.

### Prominent Speakers

The conference started Saturday, June 6, and completed its sessions late Sunday afternoon. In addition to the spokesman for labor who addressed the meeting, which was opened by Edward D. Vandeleur, secretary of the California State Federation of Labor, there were representatives from the various divisions of the War Production Board, the Army General Staff, the University, and the Treasury Department.

It was the first conference of its kind held in California, and made an auspicious beginning in the Government's effort to work in closer co-operation with labor for victory. Officials of the California State Federation of Labor, one of the sponsors of the conference, announced they were gratified at the great number of delegates in attendance from the Federation's affiliated organizations.

### Question Periods a Feature

The addresses by representatives of the government departments proved interesting and instructive, as did those which presented the views of labor toward promoting the war effort until victory is achieved. In addition, there were question periods in which workers in the audience who are engaged directly in the war industries were given opportunity to seek information from the government representatives and present to them various problems which had arisen in the minds of the man at the bench, the lathe and the assembly line. The questions and the problems presented indicated the deep interest in promoting and speeding the tools for war victory. And in reply the government speakers announced their willingness to examine carefully all legitimate complaints and to act upon all feasible suggestions which the question periods had brought forth.

### Lauds American Worker

Wendell Lund, head of the new labor production of W.P.B., made his first public appearance at the conference since his appointment. He declared that government and management must increasingly draw upon the ingenuity and "know how" of labor. The American worker, he said, leads all others in resourcefulness and mechanical aptitude, and in that connection referred to the ground crews in Bataan who from

parts of a dozen badly battered pursuit planes made them into four or five which went into the air to fight the enemy in the desperate situation which confronted the island defenders. The speaker also told of the growth of labor-management committees and said good results had been obtained in that field.

"The rate of labor turnover," he said, "has been reduced from an average of 25 per cent in the last war to only 4 per cent in this war. In itself, this means a gain of millions of additional man-hours a year, which otherwise would have been lost to the war effort."

Andrew J. Biemiller, special labor advisor of the War Productions Board, told of the tremendous increases of employment to be expected and the calls that would be made for manpower in military services and war production.

He said that by the end of 1943 one out of every two people in the nation will be in the armed forces or engaged in direct war production; that between the beginning and end of this year workers in shipyards will have trebled, in aircraft the increase will be fourfold, and in ordnance plants there will be five times the number of workers. By December, 1942, he continued, there will be a shortage of 45,000 to 50,000 workers in the San Francisco Bay Area labor market. He predicted that women will be employed in ever increasing numbers. "American labor," he declared, "has been 100 per cent all-out in support of the war."

"Labor is willing to produce for victory," he continued, "but labor wants to make sure that it will be a victory that means something. Labor wants to make sure it wins the peace as well as the war."

### They Moved On

Jonathan Davis, assistant director in charge of civilian mobilization, speaking of "total war," made comparison with the pioneers of the West, who moved across the plains and the Rockies, and "as the trail grew tougher everything that man did not need on that trail was thrown away. The important thing was that they moved on."

E. A. McMillan, an executive assistant in the labor division of the War Production Board, in discussing shipbuilding and the vital need for greatly increased production in that industry, said: "Whichever will produce more shifts, let's have it. If four six-hour shifts will do the job, let's have them."

### MISS HAGAN ON VACATION

Miss Sarah Hagan, assistant to Secretary John A. O'Connell of the San Francisco Labor Council, is taking her annual vacation. A portion of the time is being spent in Yosemite Valley, and a brief note to the other members of the office force expressed her enjoyment of the vacation period and the scenic beauty of the famed national park.

Buy U. S. War Bonds and Stamps! Buy Them Today!

## Announcing THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK VICTORY CLUB

WINGS OF VICTORY will fly over this Country if each of us will do his part . . . Our boys in the Service are doing their part. Those of us who remain at home must do our part . . . It takes money to buy planes, ammunition and battleships . . . Purchasing United States War Bonds is the most concrete thing the civilian can do to help his country . . . Try to do this by purchasing your bonds out of current income.

Join The San Francisco Bank Victory Club—at any of our seven offices—and insure Victory to a Nation that has always been victorious.

»»»

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SEVEN OFFICES—EACH A COMPLETE BANK

Parker S. Maddux, President

## Agency to Provide Crews For Ships of Allied Nations

The U. S. Government this week took important steps to provide trained crews for the new ships being rushed to completion for the American Merchant Marine.

In Washington, War Shipping Administrator Emory S. Land announced the establishment of a recruiting and manning organization to provide seamen for both American and foreign ships.

It was stated the new organization, with a field office in San Francisco, will co-operate with other government agencies to prevent recruiting "disloyal elements," and will also act as adviser and consultant on wages, hours and working conditions.

In reference to establishment of the new agency, Harry Lundeberg of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific was thus quoted:

"This month there will be thirty ships coming off the ways on the Pacific Coast, and forty new ships next month. Heretofore, no ship has been delayed an hour because of a shortage of trained crewmen. But we're building ships almost faster than we can train crews."

To cope with this problem, Lundeberg said the Sailors' Union established a training center in San Francisco for seamen nine months ago. In the past six months more than 400 recruits have been trained and placed on ships with experienced sailors.

Authority of the new agency to act as an advisor on wages, hours and working conditions was not viewed by Lundeberg as affecting the present agreement signed May 4 with Admiral Land concerning wages and hours. "This provision will merely speed up the negotiations for crew members," Lundeberg said. He added that he personally knew the new director, and that he was "the right man for the job."

### Bakers' Union Will Arbitrate

Bakers' Union No. 24 has voted to submit its dispute with the California Bakers' Association to arbitration. The action was taken Monday night, 50 minutes before expiration of the time that had been set, at a previous meeting, by the union to go on strike.

Involved in the dispute over wages and hours were more than 600 machine bakery employees. Other workers affected would have largely increased this number in case of strike.

The U. S. Conciliation service intervened when a recommendation of the union's negotiating committee for settlement had been rejected. Director Steelman of the Conciliation Service wired from Washington that "national security demands there be no interruption in the flow of goods to the prosecution of war," and requested that the status quo be maintained pending amicable adjustment of all issues through the proper agencies. Some of the bakeries were supplying bread to the Army and Navy.

Representatives of the union and employers have been meeting this week to agree upon the arbitration procedure.

"A traitor is good fruit to hang on the tree of liberty."—Henry Ward Beecher.

### Lachman Bros.

GIVE TIME MISSION, 16th

One of America's Largest Homefurnishers

### BEDROOM SUITES

EXTRA SPECIAL VALUES

Selected from our vast assortment as being of especial interest to you who wish to buy THRIFTILY and with due regard to correctness of STYLE for now and for many years to come. Consider your preferences and your budget and select any of these suites with full assurance of WISE CHOOSING.

A YEAR to PAY  
the Lachman Way

## Sunday, June 21, Date of S. F. Labor Victory Rally

By Publicity Division, Labor's Unity for Victory Committee

Labor's own victory rally—a mass meeting Sunday afternoon, June 21—was called this week by Labor's Unity for Victory Committee with approval of both the A.F.L. and C.I.O. councils.

With heavy attendance expected by shipyard workers and other war industry employees, the meeting will be the most important event in San Francisco since Pearl Harbor.

The war will be the theme of the gathering, and both A.F.L. and C.I.O. speakers will present the accomplishments of unions and union members to date, and outline plans for increasing war production further and giving each San Franciscan a more vital part in winning the war.

Although speakers have not yet been definitely set, they will be nationally known labor leaders. President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, who is attempting to arrange affairs in Washington to attend, sent word to President John F. Shelley of the San Francisco Labor Council, a co-chairman of Labor's Unity for Victory Committee, that "because of the location of San Francisco and its importance as a great Pacific Coast city, a meeting of this kind will create a most profound effect."

Aim of the meeting is two-fold, according to Shelley, and George Wilson, the latter secretary of the C.I.O. Council and co-chairman of the Unity for Victory Committee:

1. To give every San Franciscan an opportunity to take a more vital part in war production.

2. To let the public and the rest of the country know that labor in this western theater of war is mobilizing for victory.

"A demonstration of this kind will go far to stop anti-labor activities and clear up misunderstandings of labor's goals and actions in the war," declared Wilson.

Street car posters and other announcements of the rally will begin appearing Monday. The meeting is to be held at 2 p. m., with no admission charge.

### LOCATE HIM, AND CLAIM REWARD

M. J. Rowan, secretary of Hospital and Institutional Workers' Union No. 250, departed last Monday on his annual vacation. "Mike" declined to announce his immediate or any other destination, hence it may be inferred that he is taking a real vacation.

### No. 226 Names Special Committee

Milk Wagon Drivers' Union No. 226 has named a committee whose duty will be to look after the interests and welfare of its members who have entered the armed services and those who may do so in future. Another part of the committee's work will be the study of post-war conditions, so far as now possible, in their effect upon conditions that will confront the organization in returning to normal operation. No. 226 is among the first of unions to take this most important step.

A fund of \$3500 is being made available in forwarding the work to which the special committee has been assigned, and that amount is to be gradually augmented, dependent upon the findings and recommendations of the committee.

The committee consists of the following: Arthur Lawrence, chairman; Fred Wettstein, secretary; James Higgins and George Givens. Each member of the committee is a former service man, from the first World War, and their experience during enlistment, and observations of conditions when peace was restored as affecting the interests of the workers, should prove valuable in the work committed to their care by the organization.

"It is better to have a lion at the head of an army of sheep, than a sheep at the head of an army of lions."—DeFoe.

### RAILWAY CLERKS VICTORY

The Brotherhood of Railway Clerks won a long and bitter three-year battle with the notoriously anti-union Virginian Railway when a federal judge at Norfolk ordered the road to recognize the Brotherhood and sign a union contract.

### LOSS FROM EYE ACCIDENTS

A total of 9,500,000 man-days—enough to have built seventeen destroyers—were lost in the United States last year because of industrial eye accidents, according to a survey by the American Optical Company.

### TEST JAPANESE EVACUATION ORDER

The first case on the West Coast to test the constitutionality of the mass evacuation order as it affects Japanese-American citizens has been instituted by the Seattle branch of the American Civil Liberties Union, with the support of the national office. The case will test the order as it applies to Gordon Hirabayashi, Seattle-born, 24-year-old senior at the University of Washington, who refused to comply with the evacuation order on the ground that it denies to thousands of American citizens of Japanese descent "on wholesale basis without due process of law, the civil liberties which are theirs."

**T**HERE are not going to be any more appliances manufactured for home use for an indefinite period. So we are going to be a lot more careful in the use of all things we own and we must keep in good repair, all of the mechanized equipment used on the Home Front. In the past, we could always buy new and better and more efficient equipment. BUT NOT now! That is not for the duration.

**We must—all of us** in the U. S. A.—Duration-ize our home appliances with timely repair. It is a wartime necessity. So to meet this necessity, this Company, and the manufacturers, and the dealers from whom you bought your appliances, have set up a service of repair. It means a check-up service to improve the operation efficiency of the household appliances. It means a repair service with factory-made replacement parts to restore appliances to efficient low-cost operation.

Take a look at your appliances today. Will they see you through the war? You will be wise to Duration-ize with timely repair.

Ask our local office for name of  
**AUTHORIZED SERVICE and REPAIR DEALER**

## Run o' the Hook

By FRED E. HOLDERBY  
President of Typographical Union No. 21

Edw. E. Lowe passed away in his room at the Herbert hotel on Saturday, June 6, after an illness of more than two months. He had made application for admission to the Union Printers' Home and the certificate of admission had just arrived over the weekend. He was scheduled to leave San Francisco for Colorado Springs last Monday. Deceased joined Dallas, Tex., Union in 1886, and first came to San Francisco in the late '80s, when he became a member of the *Chronicle* chapel. A few years later he returned to Indiana, and for a number of years, his eyes bothering him at the time, he handled personally conducted rail tours to the Northwest and Canada, intending to permanently quit the printing trade. But in 1913 the urge to return to the trade compelled him to return to the West Coast, and the next three years was spent in and around the Bay area. Depositing a card with No. 21 in 1916, he has been a continuous member of this local for twenty-six years, most of which time he has held a proof desk on the *Daily News*. A native of Indiana, he was born at Clermont in that state on January 10, 1865. Surviving are two sisters, Mrs. Mary Anderson of Oklahoma City, and Mrs. Lura Wilson of Indianapolis. Services were conducted by the union at 1 p. m. on Tuesday, June 9, at the Arthur J. Sullivan & Co. chapel, 2254 Market street, and inurnment was at Cypress Lawn Memorial Park.

It is reported that the joint conference of the northern and southern California Conferences of Typographical Unions, which was to be held this month in the southern part of the State, has been cancelled. The southern conference, however, will hold a meeting in Los Angeles on Sunday, June 21.

F. L. Dutcher, *Wall Street Journal* machinist, accompanied by Mrs. Dutcher, left on Monday for a two weeks' vacation. They will first visit with relatives on a ranch fourteen miles out of Sacramento, call on friends at Volcanic, and finish up with a few days at Yosemite National Park.

R. C. Kibbee, superintendent at Crocker-Union, informs us that this is his last week at Crocker's. He stated he was resigning, effective today, and intends to get away from the printing trade for an indefinite period, for a much needed rest. He says he is not quitting the printing trade, but is going to take it easy from now on out. It makes one feel good just to run into a member who is in position to do just that. Foreman R. L. Wall of Crocker-Union, who has spent the past few weeks vacationing at Harbin Springs, is scheduled to be back on the job Monday.

J. P. ("Hoot") Lees, *Call-Bulletin* operator, left last Monday for southern California, where he will spend a two weeks' vacation visiting friends and relatives in and around Los Angeles.

A card was received this week at union headquarters from George Gallick of the Louis Roesch Company, who, with Mrs. Gallick, is enjoying a vacation in Yosemite National Park.

A communication was received at headquarters this week from Pvt. J. V. ("Jimmy") Gurriere, apprentice at Stark-Rath. After six weeks' infantry and

seven weeks' schooling as a radio operator, Jimmy was transferred to the Signal Corps, and is now stationed at Camp Hood, near Temple, Tex. He states army life agrees with him and that he likes Texas.

### Shopping News Chapel Notes By G. E. Mitchell, Jr.

Park Pattison writes from the Home and incloses the printed program of memorial services held in the auditorium Sunday, May 31, at 3 p. m. We note fifty-nine of our brothers who were residents of the Home during the past year have departed to that land from which no traveler ever returns. The memorial services were conducted by priest, minister and rabbi, a fitting tribute to the broadmindedness of those directing the destinies of the Home. "Pat" reports service on the Home's election board was a tough assignment, polls opening at 8 a. m., counting starting about 8:15 p. m., and finishing at 4:30 a. m. the next morning. We hear, also, from Lloyd Nesbit that he is getting along well, feels quite rested, and is proving a good soldier, obeying implicitly the doctor's orders. All in all, the latest news from the Home is good news.

Frank Sherman, another chapel member taking the rest cure, writes from Palo Alto he is feeling "tops" and looks forward to a trip "on his own" to the shop soon. The chapel members who have recently visited Frank say he looks as though he has gained about twenty pounds.

Earl Mead informs us he has received his rating as coxswain's mate in the Navy and expects to start traveling around the world sometime during this week—day, time, point of embarkation and destination a military secret.

A vague rumor reached us Monday evening that Jack Cantrell, son of our chapel member, Charlie Cantrell, had been seriously injured in the line of duty as Coast Guardsman at Arlrite, and hospitalization in Santa Barbara was found necessary; also that Charlie and the Mrs. had left Friday night for Santa Barbara to be with their son. We hope the rumor is unfounded and will prove so when Charlie returns to his situation and makes a report. Just to keep the record straight we'll keep the membership informed through this column.

Vacations are in full swing. Ray Carpenter and Phil Thomas were off last week, Art Linkous and Carpenter are off this week, Foreman Stuck and Art Linkous will be off next week, Ernie Jehly, night chairman, and Foreman Stuck will be off the following week, and Paul Bauer and Ernie Jehly will be off the following week. The foregoing is the June schedule, and in the event it isn't generally known, the extra week is the week given by the office to all situation holders. The vacation schedule started May 11 when Harold Olsen started off for two weeks in order to visit his parents in the Middle West. October 3 will close this year's schedule, when our now junior apprentice will be on his office vacation. Incidentally, Al Blade hopped an airliner Sunday and flew to San Diego for a couple of weeks' vacation with his wife's kinfolk.

Monday afternoon Todd Hecker limped into the composing room and told of a stabbing affray in which he, and he only, was the holder-upper, knife plunger, and recipient of the villain's thrust. While holding up an electric cable for splicing, Todd missed the cable and let the knife plunge into the fleshy part of his left leg just above the knee. On advice of the doctor a 10-day layoff was necessary to get back into shape to resume work. Todd is an electrician in a war industry plant.

Getting out a Birthday Edition the past week necessitated borrowing help from other papers, all under emergency ruling. Among those who helped out were "Mike" Sebring, M. E. Hitchcock, Ray Wright, Ben Edwards, Ray Dickson, and P. Dallymple. Thanks, fellows, it was mighty fine of you to give us a lift, especially when every free-lance was working.

We've heard from Victor Myers, now stationed in San Diego, and the news is all good news. Perhaps some of the members around town would like to send "Vic" a word or two. Here's his address: V. V. Myers, Ship's Repair Unit, United States Navy, care Postmaster, San Diego.

The regular copyholder, John Gibron, having en-

tered a war industry, the job is now being held by Mrs. B. M. Sheppard.

Harry Brookmiller took in the Reno sights recently, going via Placerville and returning via Auburn. Harry reports plenty of snow on top of the hill, and warns those going that way to play safe and take along chains, "Just in case."

The writer's brother, Bob, one of the West's most outstanding and colorful sportsmen, was among the top men in the recent antelope hunt held in the Sierra. For details see the *News* of June 2.

### Call-Bulletins—By "Hoot"

James ("Dancing Master") Ramsey, after 18 years as a member of the *Call* chapel, has resigned to go into mining. Jim says with his pensions—Civil War, Spanish-American, Philippine, World War, etc., etc., he ought to make a living, aside from the millions he expects to take out of his mine. After Jim had been on the extra board for quite a while, he says the foreman came over to him one day and handed him his slip, saying he had been on the board long enough. Jim, taken a-back, said: "Well, shall I quit now or finish the day out?" The foreman then informed him he was a regular.

Herb Magee, ad foreman, is on an extended vacation in Oregon.

Roscoe Cole is getting acquainted with his cabin down Pedro Point way.

Comley Stewart, night foreman, is now the possessor of the I.T.U. 40-year button.

The writer also is eligible for that emblem, having joined the I.T.U. in San Francisco 'way back in 1902.

The way things are going across the pond it looks like the British are giving the Nazis the "One-a-Day" brand of vitamins.

The wife of one of the boys, wishing to give a present to a Chinese friend, bought it in a Chinese store. When she took off the price tag she found the information, "Made in Japan."

Business is rather dull at the present, but with the vacation season in full swing it may help to take up some of the slack.

Oliver ("O. P.") Weakley celebrated his birthday last week, he let it be known. But what he did not say was which birthday it was. Anyway, Oliver has been associated with printing nearly 60 years, and both he and his pipe, which he broke in when he started the business, are still going "strong."

Myron ("Lucky") Douglass spent the weekend at Yosemite. Rumor says that's all he spent.

### News Chapel Notes—By L. L. Heagney

Death came peacefully to Ed Lowe, Saturday, age the principal cause. Affiliated with the *News* chapel over 25 years, Ed was considered one of the fastest, most accurate proofreaders on local papers, and though of late he worked but seldom his absence from the reading staff will be sorely missed. His friends were legion, and his passing removes one of the really colorful oldtimers from the newspaper business.

The two weeklies issued by State Teachers' College students folded for the duration, and Jack Spann, in charge of the print shop, and two assistants stored type and machinery and went their ways, Spann landing on the *News* in time to take over Jack Duerigan's machinist chores while he and Mrs. Duerigan vacationed.

A letter from Italy, contents of which were told this writer, discloses some of the frightful conditions under which the people are living. To the miseries of insufficient food, clothing and fuel are now added German domination, with rigorous tyrannies, constant surveillance and harsh tasks. The letter closes: "They can put us in the army but they can't make us fight."

Again, Harvey Bell grabbed golfing honors, taking the Lincoln Park Club championship, 1 up. One sports writer listened to Bell's siren song—about being out of his class, his opponent was a better player, and all the usual guff a golfer seems to think he has to put out—believed it, apparently, and predicted Harvey hadn't a chance. Lou Henno sets out the idea of Bell's talking himself down as camouflage; it fools 'em though, Lou admits, "but not me, never any more."

Home from a Yosemite stay, Harry Wiltsie, president of the Mutual Aid, says he purposely left early on his vacation to escape the crowds, but everybody seems to have done the same thing, for the resort was jammed.

To honor his first visit home in 25 years the Conley

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clan assembled at the old homestead in Kansas City for a reunion when Mr. and Mrs. Al Conley and Clayton Conley arrived on their vacation. Afterward they drove to Omaha and participated in another reunion of Mrs. Conley's folks.

To this column comes the privilege of announcing Hubert Maurer is an American citizen; federal authorities approved his application last week following Noel Rey's testimony. Maurer promises a treat for his pals later, to show his gratitude—something in the way of a French dinner.

This chapel stands to lose two apprentices. Bob Garner, married and with a family, is studying at Samuel Gompers School; subjects, blueprint reading and aluminum welding. Howard Paul, who recently lost his mother, intends to join the Coast Guard in a day or two; in fact, his chance for a rating is excellent.

Civilian defense, C. W. Abbott says, daily shows up more businesslike. Last week he, with hundreds of wardens and auxiliary firemen, went through practice drills, using auxiliary fire equipment for the first time. These men, Abbott is quite confident, will show up splendidly should an emergency arise.

Comparing notes, Kenny Krause and George Holland discovered their Victory gardens grow practically identical vegetables—potatoes, tomatoes, peas, beans and corn. But Kenny also owns a berry patch and found a big red strawberry the other morning, bore it to the house for Mrs. Krause's inspection, then with his knife divided it impartially and both ate of their very own first home grown berry. . . . An oldtimer at truck gardening, Bill Muir not only cultivates his own back yard but a vacant lot adjoining; hasn't bought a berry or a vegetable in years, he claims.

#### Woman's Auxiliary, No. 21—By Laura D. Moore

S.F.W.A. held its regular monthly business meeting last Tuesday evening at Druids' hall. The principal business of the meeting was the election of local officers and a delegate and an alternate to the Women's International Auxiliary convention at Colorado Springs, Colo. The meeting was preceded by a meeting of the executive board in regular session. It was voted to hold the July business meeting the third Sunday of July at the Labor Temple.

Officers elected for the ensuing year are: President, Louise A. Abbott; first vice-president, Johanna Allyn; second vice-president, Nora J. Swenson; secretary, Selma C. Keylich; treasurer, J. Ann McLeod; chaplain, Augusta Gooler; guide, Georgia Holderby; executive committee, Mabel G. Porter, Sophie Rosenthal, Nora J. Swenson, Inez Anley; auditing committee, Viola Irene Conley, Bertha Bailey, Myrtle Bardsley, Augusta Gooler; press correspondent, Mable A. Skinner. The delegate chosen to represent the local organization at the W.I.A. convention is Louise A. Abbott; alternate, Lorna Crawford.

A wedding ring was found on the floor after the auxiliary meeting Tuesday evening. President Louise A. Abbott is holding the ring for the owner to claim upon identification.

Mrs. Gladys Boone spent four days at La Honda—the guest of Mrs. Inez Anley. The Anleys and Mrs. Boone returned to San Francisco Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Al Conley have returned from their vacation trip to the East—the chief objectives being Mrs. Conley's home in Omaha, Neb., and Mr. Conley's home in Coffeyville, Kan. The trip didn't last long enough to suit them.

Mrs. George Callahan and her two little daughters were Decoration Day guests of Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Keylich. Mrs. Callahan is enroute to Compton, a suburb of Los Angeles. Mr. Callahan is in the navy.

An especially beautiful wedding took place on Saturday, June 6, at 8 p. m. at the Presbyterian church, Van Ness avenue and Sacramento street, when Miss Jean Y. Bardsley, only child of John W. and Myrtle L. Bardsley, became the bride of Wallace Clinton Gibson. The bride, lovely in white marquise and lace, with finger-tip veil, and carrying a bridal bouquet of orchids and bouvardia, entered the church on the arm of her father, preceded by the bridesmaid, Miss Irene Schellman, gowned in blue marquise and lace, and carrying a bouquet of baby roses and delphinium. The bride's party was met at the altar by the groom, attended by Denver M. Keplinger, both in U. S. navy uniform. The double ring ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. John J. Creighton, assisted by Chaplain Roy LeMoine from the groom's ship. The bride's father gave her in

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marriage. The all white floral decorations were of gladioli, calla lilies, and stock. Following the ceremony, the bridal party held a reception in the church foyer, after which party and guests repaired to the social hall of the church, which was decorated with wistaria and magnolias to represent "magnolia time" in the southland. A bountiful buffet luncheon, set on three long tables placed "U" shape, glowed beneath the soft light of tall white tapers in candelabra. Bouquets of white gladioli graced the setting. The wedding cake bore the same floral cap and bride and groom figures that had graced the wedding cake at the marriage of the bride's parents. Intimate friends presided at the coffee urns and punch bowl. A deferred honeymoon trip to Mr. Gibson's home in Virginia will be made when a furlough can be secured. Meantime, the young couple are at home at their apartment, 1474 Sacramento street. The bride will continue her work for the telephone company while her groom is away in Uncle Sam's navy.

#### Golf News—By Fred N. Leach

Comments by the Association membership indicate that the decision of the board of directors, at last month's meeting, to limit all tournaments to nearby courses for the duration, has met with general approval. "The transferring of the June 28 tournament from Sonoma, which necessitated a fifty-mile round trip at least, to El Camino, which is just a mashie pitch from San Francisco, was a wise move," said one member. "It will save rubber and gasoline, and also bring out more golfers, who hate to miss our monthly get-togethers, but who would otherwise be deterred from going owing to the long trip, and the rubber situation," he added. Other Association members interviewed on the change of schedule, felt substantially the same.

And so, in keeping with the times, and also with the necessity to save rubber and gasoline, our future tournaments for the duration will be held as near to San Francisco as possible. This month's, to be held on June 28, will be at the El Camino course at Millbrae. Greens fees, entry fees, tee time will be announced in a later issue of the *LABOR CLARION*. The usual 18 holes medal at handicap will be played, with the usual War Stamps awarded to leaders in the various flights. Of course there'll be a hole-in-one contest and a guest flight. The quarter finals of the match play tournament will also be played. Pairings and other details will be published next week.

El Camino is in good condition and Curley Vesey, the pro and manager, promises a fine time. The 19th hole is famous for its Chinese chef, who says his name is "Ah Cook Gooder" (at least that's what his menus advertise)—and the prices are surprisingly low.

**OFF THE FAIRWAY**—The quarter-finals will bring out some lively contests—at least that's what the contestants say. The "champ," Ron Cameron, wants it known that he is out to win again. . . . Ralph Iusi isn't so sure about Ron again carrying home the trophy and title, and neither is Charley Russell, or any of the others still in the running. . . . We should have a baby show or something soon, what with the Bafficos, Forsts and Cantors all having new comers this year. . . . Wonder what became of Emil Baffico? Surely fatherhood hasn't been too much for him—others have survived it, you know. . . . Was glad to see Larry Ullo out at Crystal Springs last tourney. But where were Frank Smith, Emile Pluntree and Elvey Murphy? Maybe we'll have the pleasure of seeing them at El Camino.

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## Mailer Notes

By JOSEPH P. BAILEY,  
Secretary-Treasurer, Mailers' Union No. 18

Our veteran correspondent, Leroy C. Smith, is now taking his well earned vacation and will spend most of the time absorbing sunshine and fresh air in the countryside adjoining Chico and Richardson Springs, while visiting his sister, Mrs. L. E. Burke and family. H. ("Cy") Hudelson will temporarily replace the "Colonel" on the day side in the *Chronicle* chapel.

Don Blevins of the *People's World* chapel has been called to duty by Uncle Sam and is now receiving his initial army training at Camp Kellan, San Diego.

Several newspaper chapels have been the recipients of visits recently from mailers in service on leave while in this city. Among others are Brother Shirley of Portland Mailers No. 13 and S. D. Phelan of Houston Mailers No. 36, both serving in the Navy.

A recent letter from apprentice Ira ("Buzz") Fern of the *Chronicle* chapel, states he has successfully completed his fifth qualifying jump and is now a full fledged Army parachutist. He is continuing his training by learning radio transmission and receiving. Buzz's description of his first parachute jump gave his chapel mates many hearty laughs.

"Jimmy" Parisi and Dale Hollenbeck of the *Examiner* chapel are the latest members to become part of the shipbuilding industry personnel in this area.

Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Walter Jordan as brand new parents of a baby boy. "Walt" is on leave from his priority at the *Pacific Rural Press* while engaging in defense work.

Among members on vacation at this time are Frank Lavery of the *Call-Bulletin* chapel, visiting his home town of Chicago, and E. Langton, A. Pearson and Apprentice Hambly, all of the *Examiner* chapel. Reliable reports are to the effect that Brother "Al" Pearson has fallen victim to Cupid's dart and is honeymooning as well as vacationing at this time. We wonder if "Chick" Allen's advice on the attributes of wedded bliss encouraged Al to take the step. Best of luck and sincere congratulations, Al.

Charles Parker is recuperating from an extended illness at the home of his sister, and is reported to be showing marked improvement.

Henry Lehman is fighting off an attack of illness and expects to be back on the job soon.

In spite of unusual extra assessments, members responded well to the annual Home Fund contribution. Those who did not participate may do so at the time of June collections.

Changes in conformity with the orders of the Office of Defense Transportation, as a conservation move, have been placed in operation in newspaper mailing rooms. Modification of the original order has reduced the curtailment of employment while permitting definite savings of material essential to war efforts.

"It is not in mortals to command success, but we will do more, we will deserve it."—Addison.

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## S. F. Labor Council

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The Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m., at the Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday, at 8 p. m. The Organizing Committee meets every Friday, at 7 p. m. The Union Label Section meets the first Wednesday of every month, at 7:30 p. m.

### Synopsis of Meeting Held Friday Evening, June 5, 1942.

Meeting called to order at 8 o'clock by President Shelley.

**Roll Call of Officers**—All present.

**Reading of Minutes**—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed in the LABOR CLARION.

**Credentials**—Referred to the organizing committee.

**Report of the Organizing Committee**—(Meeting held Friday, June 5, 1942.) Called to order at 7 p. m. The following delegate was examined, found to have the proper qualifications, and your committee recommends that he be seated: Cloakmakers' Union No. 8, Norman Levine.

**Communications**—Filed: From Labor's Unity for Victory Committee announcing that Paul McNutt, director of the Manpower Mobilization Commission and probably the most important single man in the United States on the immediate future horizon of labor, is expected to address their June 21 war rally in Civic Auditorium; the meeting will be held in the afternoon, beginning at 2 o'clock. Mathew O. Tobriner, acknowledging receipt of check covering balance due. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, inclosing copy of the reply he received from Mr. Dean C. Gallagher, chief, maintenance and repairs branch, War Production Board, regarding priority to enable San Francisco businesses to secure maintenance supplies. Congressman Voorhis, Washington, D. C., replying favorably to our letter regarding increase in pay for postal clerks and carriers. From the San Francisco Chapter, American Red Cross, regarding blood donor service. Financial statement from the Navy Relief Society, listing receipts. Resolution from Cooks, Pastry Cooks and Assistants No. 44, supporting the re-election of Governor Culbert L. Olson.

Referred to the Executive Committee: Practical

Nurses No. 267, submitting proposed agreement for the Council's approval. Department and Specialty Store Employees No. 1265, asking that the Kirby Shoe Stores be placed on the Council's "We Don't Patronize" list. Office Employees No. 21320, requesting strike sanction against the Borden Milk Company, 1325 Potrero avenue, San Francisco; also the United Engineering Company, 298 Steuart street. Grocery Clerks No. 648, requesting strike sanction against the New Florence Delicatessen, 1241 Taraval street.

**Report of the Executive Committee**—(Meeting held Monday, June 1, 1942.) Called to order at 8 p. m. by Vice-Chairman Haggerty. In the matter of Beauticians No. 12 asking that the Wallace Beauty Shop, 170 Geary street, be placed on the "We Don't Patronize" list, both sides were represented; the basis of this complaint is the employment of non-union operators; after hearing all parties in interest, your committee recommends that we declare our intention of placing this firm on the "We Don't Patronize" list. In the matter of Practical Nurses No. 267, requesting strike sanction against the American Ambulance Nurses' Registry, Mesdames Crawford and McDonald were present representing the union; this case involves the Chauffeurs' Union, and your committee referred the matter to Brother Costa to co-operate with the nurses to bring about an adjustment. In the matter of the complaint of the Local Joint Executive Board of Culinary Workers and Bartenders against the Richhill Creamery, 1465 Haight street, a committee from the Local Joint Board was present and explained that this firm was not living up to the agreement; although notified, no one appeared from the creamery; your committee recommends that strike sanction be granted. In the matter of Printing Specialties and Paper Converters No. 362 and Warehousemen No. 860, requesting strike sanction against the Advance Pattern Company, 552 Mission street, Brother Perazzo represented the union; the basis of this complaint is the refusal of the firm to meet the conditions of the agreement; your committee recommends that strike sanction be granted. In the matter of the request of Fresno Packing House Employees' Union No. 19653, your committee recommends that we declare our intention of placing the California Packing Corporation and the "Del Monte" brand on the "We Don't Patronize" list, providing

the California State Federation of Labor does likewise. Meeting adjourned at 9:40 p. m. The report of the committee as a whole was adopted.

In connection with the communication relative to the U.S.O., President Shelley stated that he would set up a committee to meet with the local U.S.O. and find out their financial set-up and what their plans for the future are.

It was announced that there would be a two-day conference at the University of California on Saturday and Sunday, June 6 and 7, at which government and labor representatives were to talk in open forum discussions about the activity of the war agencies connected with the federal government. Prominent speakers from government and labor would address these gatherings.

The Secretary called to the attention of the Council the matter of the holding of a celebration on the coming Labor Day. A general discussion was entered into as to what should be done. The Council was informed that the commanding officer on this coast, Lieut. Gen. DeWitt, has prohibited gatherings of over five thousand people; by reason of this fact it was indicated that there might be an order issued cancelling all parades. At the conclusion of the discussion, a motion was adopted that the Council go on record for not holding a Labor Day parade in 1942. It was regularly moved that the chairman appoint the usual Labor Day Committee to devise ways and means for the holding of literary exercises and ball at the Civic Auditorium on the evening of Labor Day; motion carried.

Vice-President Haggerty reported on the meeting held in Oakland last Sunday, May 31, by the California State Federation of Labor dealing with the coming political campaign in the State of California. The theme of the meeting was centered as an instruction to all unions in the State of California to see to it that their membership was registered in order to be able to vote at the coming election. Brother Haggerty reported that the meeting was a great success.

**Reports of Unions**—Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 90 reported that their organization has indorsed Culbert L. Olson for Governor and John F. Shelley for Senator.

**New Business**—As reported in the official journal of the Council, there are two vacancies on the executive committee, and the chair called for nominations to fill the two vacancies. Brothers Thomas A. Rotell and Frank O'Brien were nominated to be members of the executive committee to fill the unexpired terms. It was also reported to the Council that there is a vacancy on the San Francisco Labor Council Hall Association created by the withdrawal of Sidney King; Brother Sherman W. Douglas of Street Carmen No. 1004 was nominated for that position. There being no further nominations, nominations were closed. The secretary was instructed to cast a ballot for the election of the above-named nominees. The chair declared the two nominees for the executive committee and the one for the San Francisco Labor Council Hall Association duly elected.

The Council requested all the representatives of the affiliated unions to see that their membership voted on Tuesday, June 9, on two matters vitally affecting the lives and the welfare of the people of this city, and to vote "Yes" on both propositions that will appear on the ballot.

**Receipts**, \$1,184.04; **expenses**, \$540.28.

Meeting adjourned at 9:35 p. m.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

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## San Francisco Takes a "Back Seat" in Strikes

San Francisco in 1941 continued to take a back seat as a strike-town, the municipal Regional Service Committee reported this week on the basis of official statistics just released by the U. S. Department of Labor.

Los Angeles, holding fourth place among all cities of the nation in number of strikes called in 1941, was first among Pacific Coast cities both in number of strikes called and number of workers involved, while Oakland led Pacific Coast cities in number of man-days idle due to strikes, according to the Government report.

Among the 19 cities of the nation having 25 or more strikes in 1941 San Francisco stood tenth in number of strikes called, tenth in number of workers involved, and sixth in man-days idle, the protracted hotel and restaurant strikes last year probably contributing to the city's status in the latter category, the Committee said.

### No Strikes Since November

San Francisco's trend toward industrial stability is further emphasized, the Committee pointed out, by the fact that no strikes have been called in this city since last November.

In analyzing 1940 and 1941 Government strike statistics, the Committee recalled that in 1940 when there were only fifteen cities having 25 or more strikes, San Francisco stood twelfth in number of strikes, thirteenth in number of man-days idle, and fifteenth in number of workers involved.

The city's strike experience only partially followed the trend of the nation in 1941 when, according to the U. S. Department of Labor, "strike activity was at a relatively high level as is usual in a year of rapidly expanding industrial activity, increasing employment and rapidly rising living costs."

The number of strikes in the nation during 1941 was only exceeded, according to the Government report, in 1937 and 1917. The proportion of workers involved in strikes throughout the country in 1941 was exactly the same in 1941 as in 1916, the year preceding the United States' entry into the first world war.

New York City, with 579, had more strikes, more workers involved and more idleness during strikes in 1941 than any other city in the nation. Philadelphia, with 141, was next in number of strikes, followed by Detroit, 120; Los Angeles, 107, and Cleveland, 100. San Francisco had 44 strikes.

## For Women in Wartime

By MARY MOORE

Women's Editor, International Labor News Service

Be patriotic—wear pastels! The Federal Trade Commission will soon decide whether informative labels must go on all dyed merchandise due to the acute scarcity of fast dyes—called vat dyes. Dye is needed in vast quantities for military uniforms.

Prints will be made against white or bleached grounds and the patterns will be scattered so as not to cover more than 50 per cent of the ground.

Bright yellow will be hard to get as well as colors using yellow, such as green and brown. Reds will be plentiful, and blues available.

The hosiery makers vow they'll soon have high-grade rayon hosiery ready to fill the gap left by the loss of silk and nylon.

The supply of shoe leather is limited and the price rising, but there soon will be a substitute for patent leather which makers believe we will like better than the original—it is a non-priority plastic, which won't crack, can be washed without dimming, and will not be hot to wear.

Despite the shortage of wool there will be re-worked wool fabrics and coats of velveteen (which is cotton) will be heavily padded with cotton batting to insure warmth.

The clothing industry must and will find solutions

and substitutions, and in about a year we'll see the shops full of new war-born fashions—so it won't pay you to hoard clothes or you'll look out-dated in another year.

\* \* \*

Uncle Sam needs lots of things to win this war, so swing into line with the salvage campaign of your community. Every person in the United States must contribute three pounds of rubber to make up for the shortage this year. Torn bathing caps, old tires, tubes, teething rings and rubber sheets will help. Also, save those bits of metal, old curtain rods, keys worn out, and unused fixtures, pots, pan and cans.

Don't throw away your old clothes. You can have them altered or remodeled. Good materials are neither plentiful nor available.

### "Training Schools"—A Warning

Persons seeking training for war industry jobs are admonished by the State Council of Defense to guard against racketeering by certain private schools whose "training methods are such that the time and money of the student is wasted."

Taking cognizance of "repeatedly verified reports of racketeering by certain private schools," the State Council warned prospective students to "carefully investigate the reliability of schools."

Workers seeking special training for war industry were also advised by the Council to first consult the U. S. Employment Service to determine whether there was need for additional manpower in industries in which they seek training.

It was pointed out that "the effect of activities of racketeering training schools is damaging to the great majority of private schools attempting to do an efficient job."

Someone once described a diplomat as a man who can make his wife believe she would look fat in a fur coat.

## Supreme Court Ruling in Cases Regarding Overtime

The U. S. Supreme Court this week decided that additional compensation for overtime must, in the absence of a contract for a specific hourly wage, be paid employees even though they received a fixed weekly salary above the amount required by the national wage-hour law. The ruling affects the interests of several million "white collar" workers.

In a second case relating to overtime the court, in a 5 to 4 decision (Justices Reed, Black, Douglas and Murphy dissenting), ruled that an employer had the right to adjust pay and work hours by contract with employees so that pay continued substantially the same after passage of the wage-hour law as before, although the employees worked overtime.

In the latter case the *Morning News* of Dallas, Tex., was paying virtually all employees more than the minimum wages prescribed in the wage-hour act, but they were working longer hours.

The publishing company made a contract with each of its employees to adjust its pay system to the wage and hour restrictions. The contracts provided an hourly rate based upon the hours which the employee had been working, but guaranteed a certain salary. Time and a half was to be paid over hours specified in the law.

The effect of this, the Government counsel contended, was to permit workers to work overtime without getting any additional benefit.

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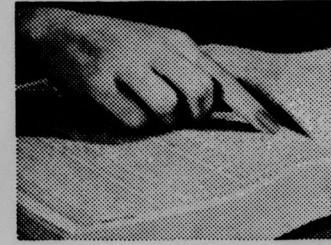
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